

WEST[Help](#)[Logout](#)[Main Menu](#)[Search Form](#)[Posting Counts](#)[Show 8 Numbers](#)[Edit 8 Numbers](#)**Search Results -**

Terms	Documents
111 and 122	42

Database: All Databases (USPT + EPAB + JPAB + DWPI + TDBD) ▼

Refine Search:

111 and 122 ▲▼

Search History

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
ALL	111 and 122	42	L23
ALL	118 or 119 or 121	70296	L22
ALL	(sarcoma or carcinoma or lymphoma or myeloma or adenoma or melanoma)[ab]	13041	L21
ALL	(\$oma)[ab]	19884	L20
ALL	(metasta\$)[ab]	7663	L19
ALL	(cancer or malignant or tumor or tumour or leukemia)[ab]	61195	L18
ALL	(cancer or metastas\$ or malignant or tumor or tumour or \$oma or leukemia)[ab]	75140	L17
ALL	111 and (cancer or metastas\$ or malignant or tumor or tumour or \$oma or leukemia)	54	L16
ALL	111 and (cancer or metastas\$ or malignant or tumor or tumour or adenoma or carcinoma or leukemia or lymphoma or myeloma or sarcoma)	48	L15
ALL	111 and conjugate[ab]	2	L14
ALL	19 and 110 and 112	1	L13
ALL	(immunotoxin or gelonin or saporin or (diphtheria toxin) or dt)[ab]	5886	L12
ALL	19 and 110	100	L11
ALL	12[ab]	19641	L10
ALL	111[ab]	1154	L9

ALL	17 and conjugate[ti]	31	<u>L8</u>
ALL	13 and (immunotoxin or gelonin or saporin or (diphtheria toxin) or dt)	711	<u>L7</u>
ALL	14 and 15	28	<u>L6</u>
ALL	12[ti]	8446	<u>L5</u>
ALL	11[ti]	626	<u>L4</u>
ALL	11 and 12	2481	<u>L3</u>
ALL	(cytokine\$ or (differentiating factors) or (peptide hormones) or interleukin or interferon or tumor necrosis factor or il or inf or tnf)	332949	<u>L2</u>
ALL	(treatment or therapy) near3 antibod\$	5322	<u>L1</u>

Search file Biosis

=> e mehta,k/au,in

E1	3	MEHTA Z M/AU
E2	3	MEHTA ZIYAH/AU
E3	0	--> MEHTA, K/AU
E4	0	MEHTA, K/IN
E5	1	MEHTAAM J L/AU
E6	1	MEHTAIL MAJID/AU
E7	1	MEHTALA J/AU
E8	1	MEHTALA M/AU
E9	38	MEHTALI M/AU
E10	1	MEHTALI M/IN
E11	20	MEHTALI MAJID/AU
E12	3	MEHTALIA S/AU

=> e (mehta,kapil)/au,in

**** START OF FIELD ****

E3	0	--> (MEHTA, KAPIL)/AU
E4	0	(MEHTA, KAPIL)/IN
E5	1	0 KEEFE S/AU
E6	1	0 NEILL M JR/AU
E7	1	0036 INVESTIGATORS OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE/AU
E8	1	004 DATRI STUDY GROUP/AU
E9	1	012 STUDY GROUP/AU
E10	1	047 AIDS CLINICAL TRIAL RESEARCH GROUP/AU
E11	1	047 STUDY GROUP AIDS CLIN TRIALS GROUP/AU
E12	1	OAKAKIDA M/AU

=> s (mehta,kapil)/au,in

	33	(MEHTA, KAPIL)/AU
	0	(MEHTA, KAPIL)/IN
L1	33	(MEHTA, KAPIL)/AU, IN

=> d ibib abs tot

search for medline

=> s treatment or therapy or chemotherapy or immunotherapy

1140766 TREATMENT
67787 TREATMENTS
1169472 TREATMENT
(TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)
1662170 THERAPY
20367 THERAPIES
1667481 THERAPY
(THERAPY OR THERAPIES)
93732 CHEMOTHERAPY
517 CHEMOTHERAPIES
93956 CHEMOTHERAPY
(CHEMOTHERAPY OR CHEMOTHERAPIES)
23614 IMMUNOTHERAPY
309 IMMUNOTHERAPIES
23785 IMMUNOTHERAPY
(IMMUNOTHERAPY OR IMMUNOTHERAPIES)

L1 2266865 TREATMENT OR THERAPY OR CHEMOTHERAPY OR IMMUNOTHERAPY

=> s l1/ti

415409 TREATMENT/TI
6015 TREATMENTS/TI
421262 TREATMENT/TI
((TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)/TI)
189728 THERAPY/TI
2847 THERAPIES/TI
192484 THERAPY/TI
((THERAPY OR THERAPIES)/TI)
35236 CHEMOTHERAPY/TI
61 CHEMOTHERAPIES/TI
35295 CHEMOTHERAPY/TI
((CHEMOTHERAPY OR CHEMOTHERAPIES)/TI)
6683 IMMUNOTHERAPY/TI
29 IMMUNOTHERAPIES/TI
6710 IMMUNOTHERAPY/TI
((IMMUNOTHERAPY OR IMMUNOTHERAPIES)/TI)

L2 641371 (TREATMENT/TI OR THERAPY/TI OR CHEMOTHERAPY/TI OR
IMMUNOTHERAPY/
TI)

=> s (monoclonal antibod?) or immunotoxin or target?

143330 MONOCLONAL
648 MONOCLONALS
143385 MONOCLONAL
(MONOCLONAL OR MONOCLONALS)
545395 ANTIBOD?
100390 MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?
(MONOCLONAL (W) ANTIBOD?)
977 IMMUNOTOXIN
2520 IMMUNOTOXINS
2651 IMMUNOTOXIN
(IMMUNOTOXIN OR IMMUNOTOXINS)

146932 TARGET?
L3 241326 (MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?) OR IMMUNOTOXIN OR TARGET?

=> s 13/ti

36492 MONOCLONAL/TI
 31 MONOCLONALS/TI
 36521 MONOCLONAL/TI
 ((MONOCLONAL OR MONOCLONALS)/TI)
 128238 ANTIBOD?/TI
 30456 MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?/TI
 ((MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)/TI)
 483 IMMUNOTOXIN/TI
 402 IMMUNOTOXINS/TI
 879 IMMUNOTOXIN/TI
 ((IMMUNOTOXIN OR IMMUNOTOXINS)/TI)
 20941 TARGET?/TI
 L4 51766 ((MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?/TI) OR IMMUNOTOXIN/TI OR TARGET?/TI)

=> s (differentiating agents) or cytokines or (peptide hormone) or (tumo?
 necrosis factor) or TNF or interleukin or IL or interferon or INF

15474 DIFFERENTIATING
 595684 AGENTS
 293 DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS
 (DIFFERENTIATING(W)AGENTS)
 45247 CYTOKINES
 10 CYTOKINESES
 45257 CYTOKINES
 (CYTOKINES OR CYTOKINESES)
 210432 PEPTIDE
 130162 PEPTIDES
 281039 PEPTIDE
 (PEPTIDE OR PEPTIDES)
 166140 HORMONE
 152215 HORMONES
 271726 HORMONE
 (HORMONE OR HORMONES)
 2903 PEPTIDE HORMONE
 (PEPTIDE(W)HORMONE)
 554140 TUMO?
 103628 NECROSIS
 1 NECROSISES
 103629 NECROSIS
 (NECROSIS OR NECROSISES)
 429867 FACTOR
 1267377 FACTORS
 1550491 FACTOR
 (FACTOR OR FACTORS)
 36152 TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR
 (TUMO?(W)NECROSIS(W)FACTOR)
 26841 TNF
 90 TNFS
 26854 TNF
 (TNF OR TNFS)
 84305 INTERLEUKIN
 4844 INTERLEUKINS
 85843 INTERLEUKIN
 (INTERLEUKIN OR INTERLEUKINS)
 81180 IL
 829 ILS
 81910 IL
 (IL OR ILS)
 56071 INTERFERON
 16090 INTERFERONS
 60169 INTERFERON

(INTERFERON OR INTERFERONS)
 1225 INF
 5 INFS
 1227 INF
 (INF OR INFS)
 L5 189959 (DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS) OR CYTOKINES OR (PEPTIDE HORMONE) OR
 INTERFERO (TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR) OR TNF OR INTERLEUKIN OR IL OR
 N OR INF

=> s 15/ti

2695 DIFFERENTIATING/TI
 45468 AGENTS/TI
 60 DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS/TI
 ((DIFFERENTIATING(W)AGENTS)/TI)
 6565 CYTOKINES/TI
 1 CYTOKINESES/TI
 6566 CYTOKINES/TI
 ((CYTOKINES OR CYTOKINESES)/TI)
 35198 PEPTIDE/TI
 18981 PEPTIDES/TI
 53255 PEPTIDE/TI
 ((PEPTIDE OR PEPTIDES)/TI)
 73324 HORMONE/TI
 19586 HORMONES/TI
 91820 HORMONE/TI
 ((HORMONE OR HORMONES)/TI)
 639 PEPTIDE HORMONE/TI
 ((PEPTIDE(W)HORMONE)/TI)
 192779 TUMO?/TI
 21844 NECROSIS/TI
 131128 FACTOR/TI
 93275 FACTORS/TI
 222949 FACTOR/TI
 ((FACTOR OR FACTORS)/TI)
 10956 TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR/TI
 ((TUMO?(W)NECROSIS(W)FACTOR)/TI)
 4067 TNF/TI
 3 TNFS/TI
 4069 TNF/TI
 ((TNF OR TNFS)/TI)
 28430 INTERLEUKIN/TI
 426 INTERLEUKINS/TI
 28826 INTERLEUKIN/TI
 ((INTERLEUKIN OR INTERLEUKINS)/TI)
 29480 IL/TI
 365 ILS/TI
 29840 IL/TI
 ((IL OR ILS)/TI)
 26296 INTERFERON/TI
 1855 INTERFERONS/TI
 27989 INTERFERON/TI
 ((INTERFERON OR INTERFERONS)/TI)
 274 INF/TI
 L6 100013 ((DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS/TI) OR CYTOKINES/TI OR (PEPTIDE
 HORMONE /TI) OR (TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR/TI) OR TNF/TI OR INTERLEUKIN/TI
 OR IL/TI OR INTERFERON/TI OR INF/TI)

=> s 14 and 12 and 16

L7 195 L4 AND L2 AND L6

=> s 14 and 12 and 15

L8 422 L4 AND L2 AND L5

=> d 17 ibib abs 1-195

L16 ANSWER 38 OF 49 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 88184594 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88184594

TITLE: Evaluation of ricin A chain-containing immunotoxins directed against CD19 and CD22 antigens on normal and malignant human B-cells as potential reagents for in vivo therapy [published erratum appears in Cancer Res 1988 Aug 15;48(16):4716].

AUTHOR: Ghetie M A; May R D; Till M; Uhr J W; Ghetie V; Knowles P P; Relf M; Brown A; Wallace P M; Janossy G; et al

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas 75235.

CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-28149 (NCI)
CA-41081 (NCI)

SOURCE: CANCER RESEARCH, (1988 May 1) 48 (9) 2610-7.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198807

AB Ricin A chain-containing immunotoxins (IT-As) specific for the human B-cell antigens, CD22 and CD19, were constructed using the monoclonal antibodies, HD6 and HD37, respectively. IT-As were prepared by coupling intact antibodies, F(ab')₂, or Fab' fragments to native or chemically deglycosylated ricin A chain. The IT-As were then evaluated for cytotoxicity to normal and neoplastic human B-cells in vitro with the major objective of appraising their suitability for in vivo therapy of human B-cell tumors. The IT-As prepared with both the HD6 and HD37 antibodies were specifically toxic to normal B-cells and to most of the neoplastic B-cell lines tested. However, the IT-As prepared from HD6 were generally more potent than those prepared from HD37. On Daudi cells, to which the two antibodies bound in similar numbers and with similar affinities, IT-As prepared with intact HD6 antibody or its Fab' fragment were 10-fold and 1.5- to 4-fold more potent, respectively, than the corresponding HD37 IT-As. The IT-As constructed from intact HD6 antibody and native or deglycosylated A chain reduced protein synthesis in Daudi cells by 50% at a concentration of 1.2×10^{-11} M indicating that they were only 5-fold less toxic to the cells than ricin itself. Intact HD37 IT-As produced equivalent inhibition of protein synthesis at $1.5 \times$

10(-10)

M. With both antibodies, IT-As constructed from the Fab' fragments were 10- to 20-fold less potent than their intact antibody counterparts. Different neoplastic B-cell lines varied in sensitivity to the IT-As. In most cases, their sensitivity correlated with the levels of CD19 and CD22 antigens expressed. Neither HD6 nor HD37 IT-As affected the ability of normal human bone marrow cells to form granulocyte-macrophage colony-forming units in soft agar, suggesting that both antigens are absent from these progenitor cells. Examination of sections of frozen human tissues using immunoperoxidase staining procedures indicated that the antibodies did not bind to a panel of normal tissues lacking B-lymphocytes. These results suggest that HD6 and HD37 IT-As are candidates for in vivo therapy in humans with certain B-cell tumors. However, HD6 IT-As are more potent, reduce protein synthesis more completely, and hence appear to be the ITs of choice for treating tumors expressing the CD22 antigen.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998014568 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98014568
TITLE: Systemic therapy with 3BIT, a triple combination cocktail
of anti-CD19, -CD22, and -
CD38-saporin immunotoxins, is
curative of human B-cell
lymphoma in severe combined immunodeficient mice.
AUTHOR: Flavell D J; Noss A; Pulford K A; Ling N; Flavell S U
CORPORATE SOURCE: University Department of Pathology, Southampton General
Hospital, Hampshire, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: CANCER RESEARCH, (1997 Nov 1) 57 (21) 4824-9.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199801

AB We demonstrate in these preclinical studies that all severe combined immunodeficient mice injected with the human B-cell lymphoma cell line Ramos are cured when treated with a combination of anti-CD19, -CD22, and -CD38-saporin immunotoxins (ITs; termed 3BIT). Each component IT used individually did not cure the majority of animals but did significantly prolong their survival compared with PBS sham-treated controls, although the majority succumbed eventually to disease. The very significant improvement obtained with the three-IT combination 3BIT was not due to an antibody or antibody-plus-IT effect. We postulate that by targeting against these three cell surface molecules, we have effectively ensured delivery of saporin to each lymphoma cell with growth potential within the tumor, thus overcoming the problems of heterogeneity of target antigen expression that can limit the therapeutic efficacy of single-IT therapy or even two-IT combination therapy. These "proof of principle" findings have an obvious important bearing on antibody-based therapies for cancer and provide the rationale needed for the design and implementation of clinical trials with such combinations.

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L16 ANSWER 43 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:230760 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799529963

TITLE: 3BIT, a triple combination cocktail of anti-
CD19, -CD22 and -CD38-
saporin immunotoxins is curative of human
B-cell lymphoma in SCID mice.

AUTHOR(S): Flavell, D. (1); Noss, A.; Pulford, K.; Flavell, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Simon Flavell Leukemia Res. Unit, Univ. Southampton,
Southampton UK

SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer
Research

Annual Meeting, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 0, pp. 83.

Meeting Info.: Eighty-eighth Annual Meeting of the

American

Association for Cancer Research San Diego, California, USA
April 12-16, 1997

ISSN: 0197-016X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 49 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96041250 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96041250

TITLE: Comparison of the performance of **anti-CD7**
and **anti-CD38** bispecific
antibodies and **immunotoxins** for the
delivery of **saporin** to a human T-
cell acute lymphoblastic **leukemia** cell
line.

AUTHOR: Flavell D J; Cooper S; Okayama K; Emery L; Flavell S U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Simon Flavell Leukaemia Research Laboratory, University
Department of Pathology, Southampton General Hospital,
U.K.

SOURCE: HEMATOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY, (1995 Jul-Aug) 13 (4)
185-200.

Journal code: GB2. ISSN: 0278-0232.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199601

AB We have investigated the cytotoxic performance of two different
anti-CD7/anti-saporin BsAb's (HB2 x DB7-18 and Q1.1), three
anti-CD38/anti-saporin BsAb's (OKT10 x RabSap, OKT10 x DB7-18 and Q4.1)
and an anti-CD7 (HB2-Sap) and anti-CD38-saporin (OKT10-Sap) immunotoxin
for delivering the ribosome inactivating protein (rip) to the human

T-cell

acute lymphoblastic **leukemia** cell line HSB-2. In the case of CD7
as target molecule the immunotoxin outperformed both anti-CD7 BsAb's
being

six times more effective than HB2 x DB7-18 and 98 times more so than Q1.1
at effectively inhibiting protein synthesis in a dose dependent manner.
The chemically constructed HB2 x DB7-18 BsAb was more effective at
inhibiting protein synthesis and cell growth in target HSB-2 cells in a
dose dependent manner than the quadroma produced BsAb Q1.1. Both BsAb
demonstrated a prozone effect used at concentrations above 0.1 nM though
this was more pronounced for Q1.1 than for HB2 x DB7-18. The prozone
effect was partially though not completely reversed by increasing the
concentration of saporin in the system. In the case of CD38 as target
molecule the anti-CD38 IT OKT10-Sap performed poorly, never actually
achieving its IC50. Two BsAb's constructed with monoclonal anti-saporin
Fab arms each recognizing a different epitope on the saporin molecule

also

performed poorly. In contrast the BsAb OKT10 x RabSap constructed with
Fab

derived from a rabbit polyclonal anti-saporin antiserum performed in a
dose dependent manner achieving its IC50 at a concentration of 1.3 nM.
This BsAb also exhibited a prozone effect. These results exemplify the
importance of cross linking adjacent target molecules on the cell surface
in order to achieve effective delivery of saporin to the cell interior.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 49 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95355155 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95355155

TITLE: Therapy of human B-cell
lymphoma bearing SCID mice is more effective with
anti-CD19- and anti-
CD38-saporin immunotoxins used
in combination than with either immunotoxin used
alone.

AUTHOR: Flavell D J; Boehm D A; Emery L; Noss A; Ramsay A; Flavell
S U

CORPORATE SOURCE: Simon Flavell Leukaemia Research Laboratory, Southampton
General Hospital, UK.

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, (1995 Jul 28) 62
(3) 337-44.

Journal code: GQU. ISSN: 0020-7136.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199511

AB The CD19+ CD38+ human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line Ramos grows
aggressively when injected intravenously (i.v.) into severe combined
immunodeficient (SCID) mice, killing 100% of animals within a 33-42 day
period with widely disseminated disease. Treatment commencing 7 days
after

i.v. injection of Ramos cells, with 3 doses of an anti-CD19 immunotoxin
(IT; BU12-SAPORIN) or an anti-CD38IT (OKT10-SAPORIN) led to a significant
prolongation of survival compared with sham-treated controls; the
anti-CD38 IT gave the greatest prolongation of survival, but all treated
animals eventually succumbed to disease. When both ITs were used in
combination at equivalent dose levels, the therapeutic outcome was
significantly improved over that obtained for single IT therapy, with 20%
of animals surviving disease-free to 300 days. When anti-CD38 IT was
given

in combination with anti-CD19 antibody there was no therapeutic
improvement over anti-CD38 IT used alone. However, when anti-CD19 IT was
given in combination with CD38 antibody, a significant prolongation of
survival ensued over that obtained with anti-CD19 IT alone, though this
was not as significantly pronounced as that obtained when both ITs were
used in combination and was only as good as the survival obtained with
OKT10 antibody used alone. CD19 and CD38 are expressed on the surface of
the vast majority of B-cell lymphoma and common acute
lymphoblastic leukaemia cells, and our findings provide a sound rationale
for a combination immunotoxin trial in these diseases directed against
both these target molecules.